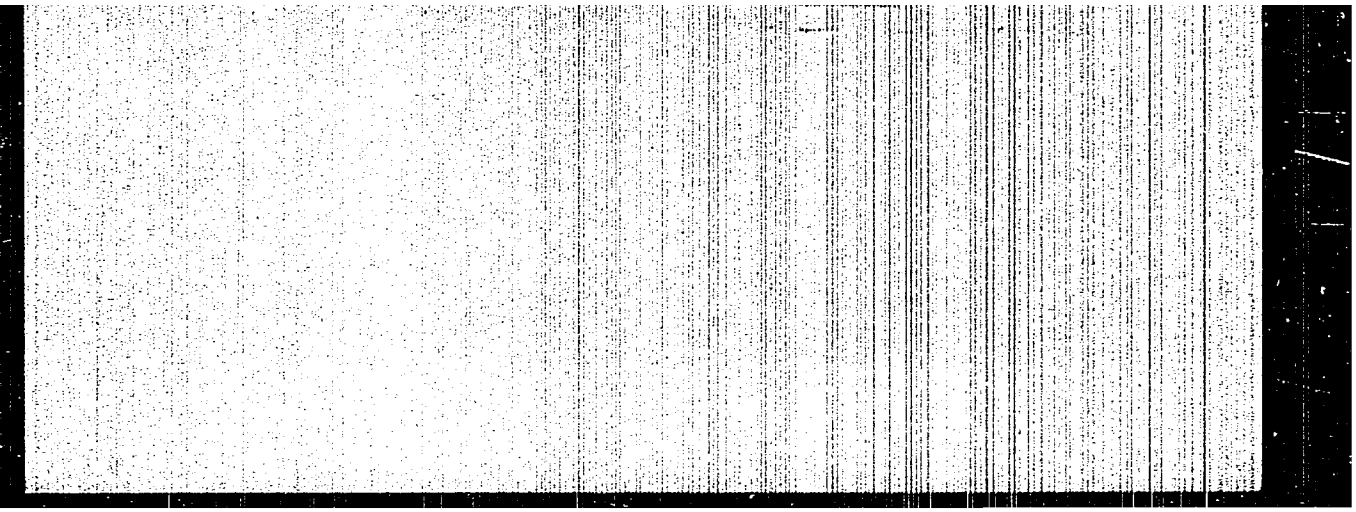


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010014-0"

GLAVACHOVA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75481.

Author : Volf, Glavachova, Prskavtsova, Vareshova.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Change in Food Products Caused by Ionization.

Orig Pub: Zh. gigieny, epidemiol., microbiol., i immunol. (Chekhosl.), 1958, I, No 2, 137-142.

Abstract: The Effect of X-rays upon microflora, ascorbic acid content, pepsin and diatase was studied. It was established that already at relatively small doses the content of ascorbic acid and the activity of ferments is decreased considerably in certain food products.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 74176

Author : Gluhovschi, N., Topciu, V., Neta, I., Glavan, B.

Inst : Not given

Title : Diagnosis of Leptospirosis in Horses. Clinical, Epizztiological and Laboratory Investigations, Treatment

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Baza Timisoara. Ser. Stiinte med., 1956, 3, No 3-4, 121-131

Abstract: No abstract.

1/1

[redacted]

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic), Timisoara

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 10, Oct 1961, pp 48-51.

Data: "On Certain Rarely Encountered Clinical Symptoms in Pork Leptospirosis."

Authors:

GIUROVSCHI, N., -Prof. Dr.-
TOPCIU, V., -Dr.-
GLAVAN, B., -Dr.-

GLAVAN, Nicolae; GLAVAN, Ion, Jr.

Contributions to the surgical therapy of anterior meningo-encephaloceles by the exocranial route. Rumanian M. Rev. no.4:36-40 O-D '60.
(ENCEPHALOCELE surgery)

GLAVAN, Nicolae; GLAVAN, Ion, Jr.

Contributions to the surgical therapy of anterior meningo-encephalocele by the exocranial route. Rumanian M Rev. no.4:36-40 O-D '60.
(ENCEPHALOCELE surgery)

D.

DANAILOV, Tsv.; GLAVANAKOV, Iv. D

Remote results of streptomycin therapy of tuberculous meningitis in children and adolescents. Suvrem.med., Sofia 6 no.2:43-51 1955.

1. Iz Detskiia sanatorium - gr. Triavna (gl.lekar: Iv.Vuglenov).
(TUBERCULOSIS MENINGEAL, in infant and child,
ther., streptomycin, results)
(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
tuberc., meningeal, in child. & adolescents)

GLAVANAKOV, I.D.

Rare case of tuberculosis of the liver and central nervous system. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.2:89-91 Feb 58.

1. Iz Durzhavniia sanatorium v gr. Trianna (Gl. lekar: Iv. Vuglenov).
(TUBERCULOSIS, HEPATIC, compl.
meningeal tuberc. (Bul))
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, compl.
hepatic tuberc. (Bul))

GLAVANAKOVA, V.

"Open Letter to my Professors at the Vulko Chervenkov Medical Academy." p. 2, (ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 42, Oct. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4 No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

GLAVANAKOVA, V.; PANOVA, B.

Observations on occupational accidents in the Stalin Chemical Plant. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.4:30-36 1956.

1. Iz Medikosanitarnata Chast--Khimkombinat Stalin. Gl. lekar: D. Angelova.
(ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL, statistics, in chem. indust. in Bulgaria (Bul))

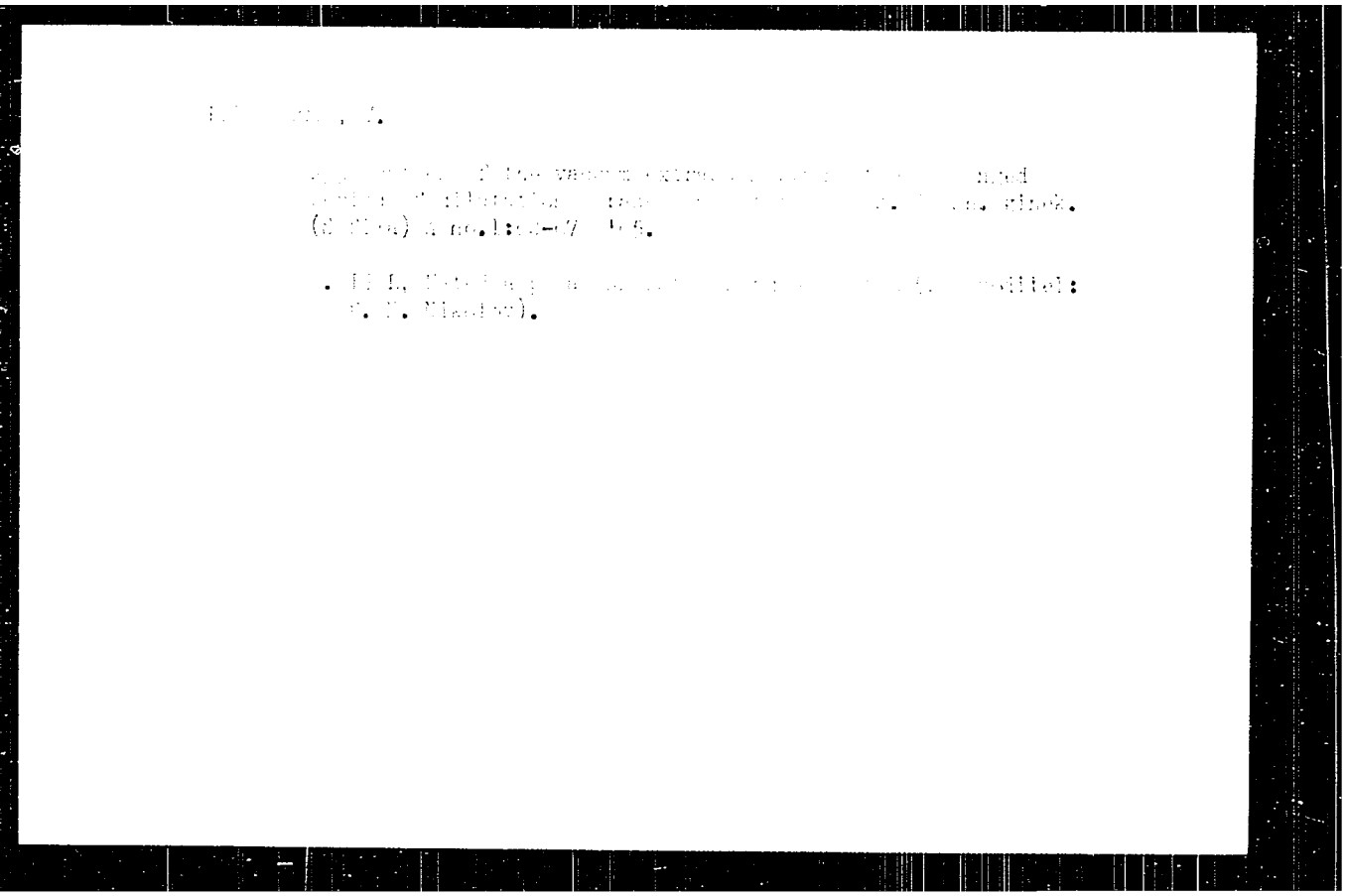
GLAVANAKOVA, V.

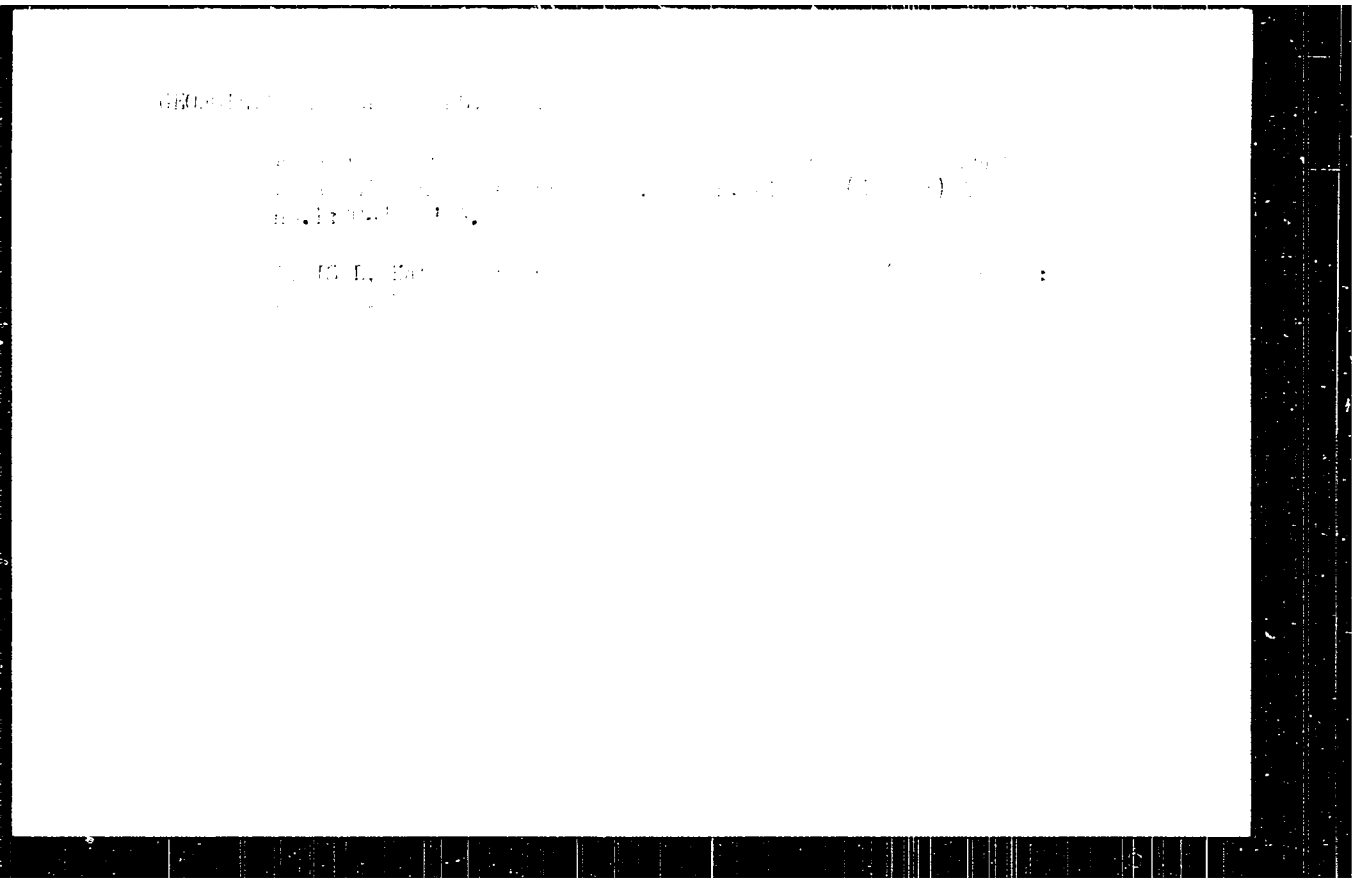
On the incidence of thromboembolic disease in obstetric-gynecologic practice. Suvr. med. 13 no.8:20-25 '62.

(THROMBOEMBOLISM) (PUERPERAL DISORDERS)
(GYNECOLOGY)

GLAVANAKOVA, V.; IRASEK,V.

Use of vacuum extraction in breech presentation. Akush.ginek. (Sofia) 3 no.1:22-25 '64

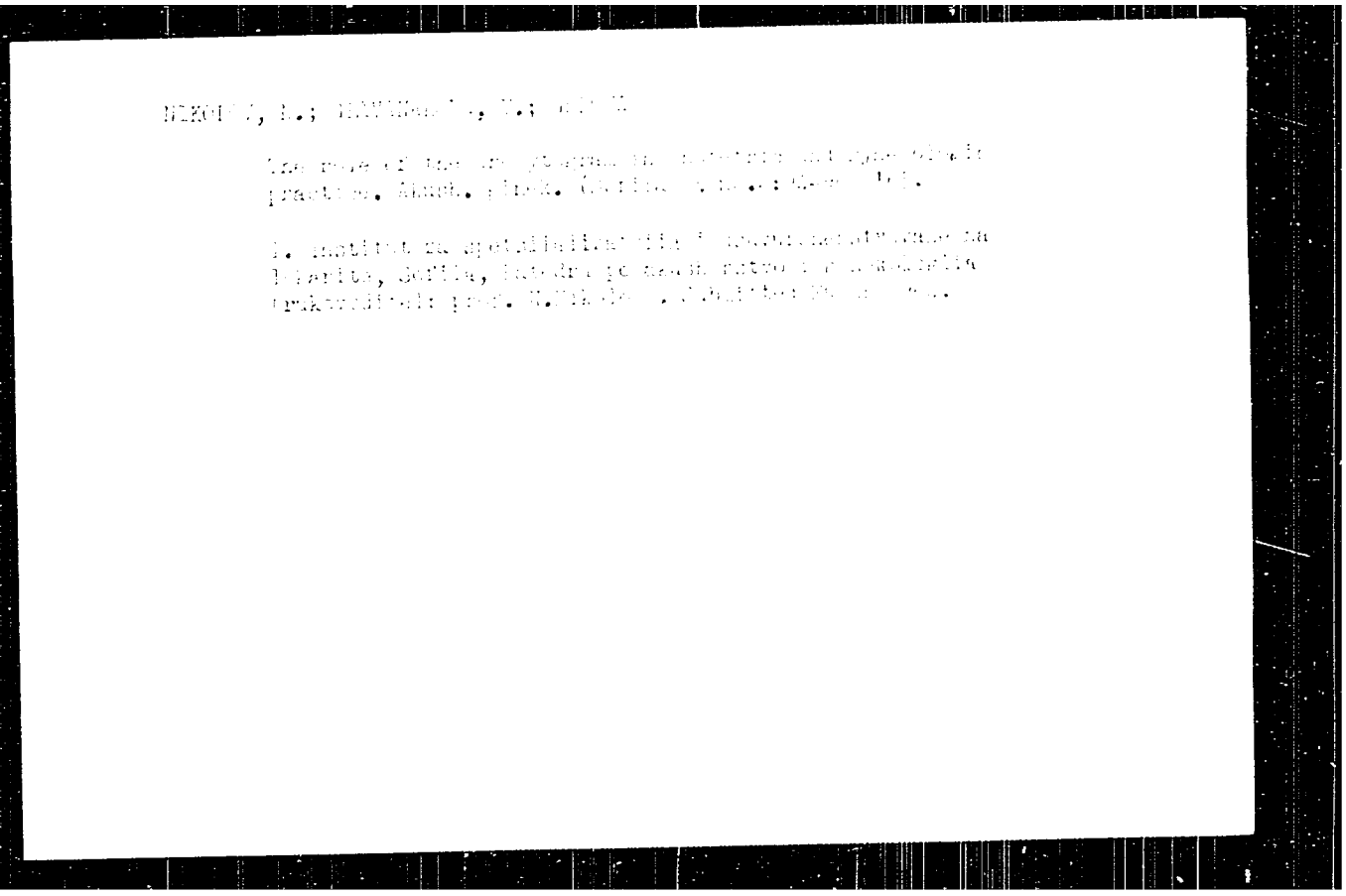


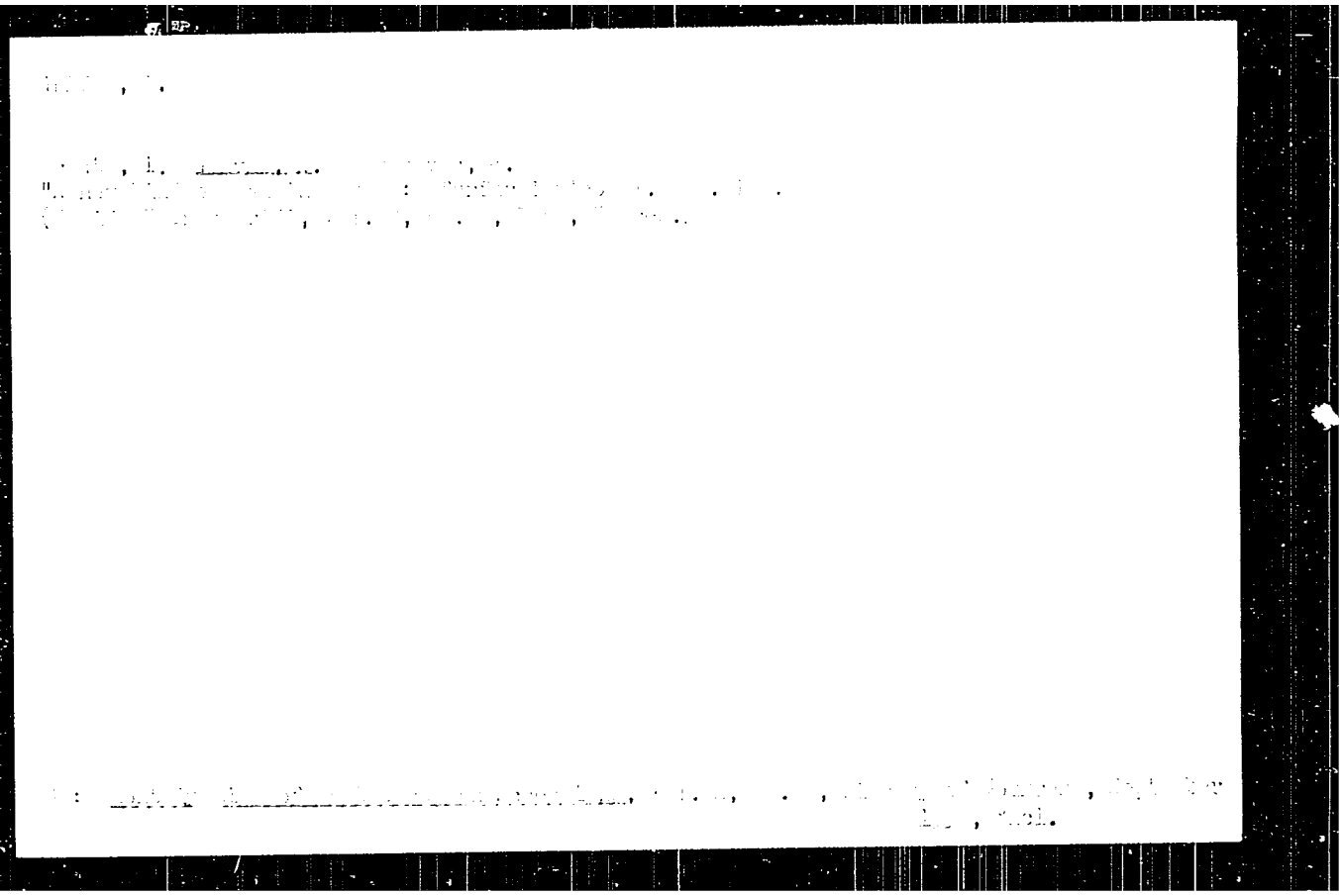


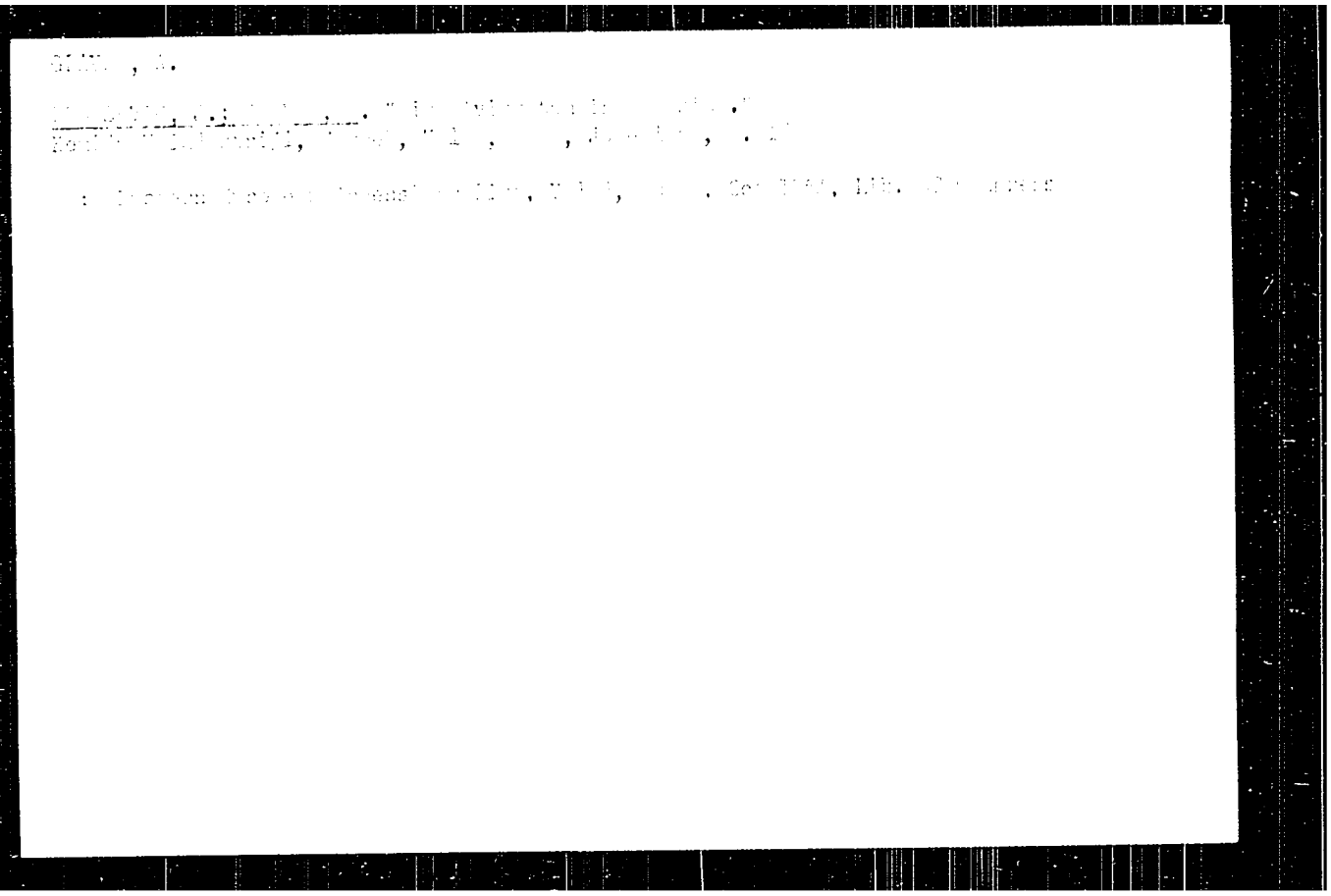
GLAVA, Cornel, ing.; ROSENTHAL, Gabriel, ing.; RADU, Andrei

Indigenous salt baths for the thermochemical and thermal treatments. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.3:207-212 Mr '62.

1. Institutul Tehnologic pentru Constructii de Masini si Electrotehnica.







GLAVAS, M.

2

Tanning with furfuryl alcohol. Aufgabe Glavas. *Osterr. Leder-Ztg.*, Festival No. 1954, [illegible] showed that raw hides could be tanned by [illegible] them in furfuryl alc. (I) and then continuing the uptake of I in the hides by treating them in acid medium. Alteration of the kind of acid used and of the pH permits a great variation in the color and strength of the leather. The new method is compared critically with the usual tanning methods.

Friedrich Epstein

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning Agents. Technical Proteins. I-29

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33331

Author : Glavas, A., Dugosevic, J.

Inst :

Title : Prevention of Mold Development in Tanning Liquor

Orig Pub : Kemija u inductriji, 1956, 5, No 10, 241-243

Abstract : During the warm season and in the southern areas solutions of vegetable tanning agents can develop a growth of microorganisms, primarily molds, which causes difficulties in tanning. There are available a number of chemical preparations which prevent, even at a concentration of 0.1%, the development of microorganisms in tanning solutions. The use of furfuryl alcohol for this purpose, is discussed (optimal concentration 0.6%). The advantage of furfuryl alcohol resides in the fact that it has some tanning

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-29
Application - Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning Agents.
Technical Proteins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33131

action and promotes the dissolution of precipitates in tanning liquor.

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Food Industry. H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9687

Author : Sulc Delimir, Kveder Heda, Glavas Andrija
Inst : -
Title : Pomegranates as Raw Material for the Production of Juice, Tanning Agents and Pectin.

Orig Pub : Kemija u industriji, 1957, 6, No 4, 105-111

Abstract : Chemical and technological studies have shown that pomegranate (Punica granatum) constitutes a valuable raw material for the production of a juice that is rich in vitamins and mineral substances (yield 33%), of tanning agents (yield 7%) and pectin (yield 1%). Pomegranate seeds (yield 17%) provide a cattle feed.

Card 1/1

HADZI-BOSKOV, Aleksandar; GLAVAS, Oton

Acute corrosive injuries of the esophagus treated in the Otolaryngological Clinic in Skopje during the past 10 years. God.Zborn.Med.Fak.Skopje no.10:115-129 '63.

1. Otorinolaringoloska klinika na medicinskiot fakultet, Skopje (upravnik prof. d-r Aleksandar Andreevski).

GLAVAS, Stjepan

Production of perfumes in the world and in Yugoslavia. Kem ind 12 no.7:527-530 Jl'63.

1. "Katran", Zagreb.

GLAVAS, Stjepan

Preparation of natural perfumes by extracting with volatile solvents. Kem ind 13 no.12 Suppl.:Strucna-komercijalna publikacija Chromos-Katrin-Kutulin 5/6.1059-1061 '64.

GLAVATI, O.L.; POLAK, L.S.

Production of stereospecific polymers by γ-irradiation of clathrate inclusion compounds. Neftekhimiia 2 no.3:318-323 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Polymerization) (Gamma rays)

GLAVATI, O.L.; POLAK, L.S.; SHCHEKIN, V.V.

Radiation-induced and stereospecific polymerization of acrylonitrile and acrylic acid in montmorillonite inclusion compounds. Neftekhimiia 3 no.6:905-910 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A.V.Topchiyeva.

B-P

ACCESSION NR: AP4024406 S/0204/64/004/001/0077/0081

AUTHOR: Glavati, O. L.; Polak, L. S.

TITLE: Kinetics and mechanism of radiation polymerization in layers of montmorillonite clapthrate compounds

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: Radiation polymerization, kinetics, mechanism, inclusion compound, clapthrate compound, montmorillonite, gamma irradiation, Co 60 irradiation, polymer yield, radiation dose, polymer dimension, acrylonitrile, polyacrylonitrile, activation energy, syndiotactic polymer

ABSTRACT: This work was conducted as a continuation of earlier work (O. L. Glavati, L. S. Polak, V. V. Shchekin, Neftekhimiya 3, No. 6, 905, 1963) to study the kinetics and mechanism of the polymerization under gammairradiation in montmorillonite clapthrate compounds. Acrylonitrile was adsorbed onto montmorillonite and then subjected to Co-60 radiation. The yield of polymer was dependent on radiation dosage to about 80% conversion showing the monomer concentration had not changed. The polymer is cross-linked and has dimensions conforming to the montmorillonite sections between which the polymerization occurred; it has

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024406

a two-dimensional network cross-linked with regularly spaced syndiotactic chains. The temperature function of polymerization shows that above about 20C the energy of activation is about 2 kcal/mol; below 20C it approaches zero. It is proposed that the polymerization proceeds by a radical mechanism. A scheme for the polymerization between layers of the montmorillonite resulting in the formation of a double layer of polymer was devised. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A. V. Topchiyeva (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Aug63 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH No. REF. SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

GLAVATSKAYA, T.P.

Genomic analysis of Triticum-Agropyron hybrid 1:84.
TSitologiia 7 no.6:734-738 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii Ural'skogo universiteta, Sverdlovsk. Submitted December 22, 1964.

RUB, M.G.; ONIKHIMOVSKIY, V.V.; BAKULIN, Yu.I.; GLAVATSKAYA, V.N.; KOSHMAN, P.N.; MAKEYEV, B.V.; NASTUNTSEV, A.P.; SELEZNEV, P.N.; TERENTENKO, N.A.; YANONIS, V.V.; KOPTEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S., otv.red.; ANDREYEV, Yu.K., red.izd-va; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn.red.

[Granitoids of the Myao-Chansk region and postmagmatic formations associated with them] Granitoidy Miao-Chanskogo raiona i sviazannye s nimi postmagmaticheskie obrazovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 168 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.62). (MIRA 15:8)

(Kharbarovsk Territory--Granite)

GLAVATSKIKH, B.

Production of sour cream from homogenized cream. Moloch. prom. 18 no.4:40 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Ulan-Udenskiy inspektsionnyy punkt.
(Cream)

SHALKOVSKIY, I., inzh.; GLAVATSKIKH, B., inzh.

Working from ground at building sites in the Southern Urals. Na stroi. Mos. 3 no.5:29-31 My '62. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Trest Yushuralspetsstroy.
(Ural Mountain region—Frozen ground)
(Earth-moving machinery)

VOLOSKOVA, A.P.; GLAVATSKIKH, V.A.

Blood picture of clinically health and paratuberculous camels. Izv. AN Turk.SSR no.2:49-53 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii Ashkhabadskiy konnyy zavod.

(CAMELS) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

GLAVATSKIKH, V.A.

Effect of pasturing on clearing horses of helminths combined with phenothiazine deworming treatment. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.2:66-68 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Ashkhabadskiy konzavod No. 69.
(Parasites--Horses) (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

S/058/63/000/001/077/120
A150/A101

AUTHORS: Glavatskiy, D. Ye., Kortnev, A. V.

TITLE: The crystallization of tartaric acid in a supersonic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 48, abstract 1E314 ("Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t", 1962, 41, 22 - 26)

TEXT: An investigation was conducted of the effect of ultrasound with a constant intensity and frequency on the crystallization process of tartaric acid. It is shown that the ultrasound considerably accelerates the crystallization process of tartaric acid, whereby the process accelerates with an increase of the supersaturation. It may be assumed that the action of the ultrasound is analogous to an increase of the solution supersaturation. The action of the ultrasound, however, is more effective than the supersaturation. During the crystallization of tartaric acid, a fine-dispersed system is obtained in the ultrasonic field. The maximum dimensions of the crystals depend on the degree of the solution supersaturation. When increasing the supersaturation, the maximum on the distribution curves shifts to the side of smaller dimensions and

Card 1/2

S/058/63/000/001/077/120
A150/A101

The crystallization of tartaric acid in...

the homogeneity of the separated crystals is improved.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036571 S/0139/64/000/002/0147/0148

AUTHORS: Glavatskiy, D. Ye.; Kortnov, A. V.; Kutsenko, A. M.

TITLE: Crystallization of solutions under high-voltage pulse discharge

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 2, 1964, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: high voltage, arc discharge, crystallization, tartaric acid, ultrasonic pulse, water solution, OK 17M oscillator, E 149 ultrathermostat, RL refractometer, MBI 3 microscope

ABSTRACT: The effect of high-voltage-condenser arc discharge on the kinetics of crystallization of saturated tartaric-acid water solution was studied experimentally. A battery condenser of 1-25 microfarad capacity was charged up to 15 kv potential through KRM-150 kinotrons and then discharged over a 6-8-mm gap in the solution. Current through the gap was measured by the two-beam oscillator OK-17M. Successive pulse frequencies were 40 sec. Temperature was controlled to 0.1C by means of an E-149 ultrathermostat. Changes in solution concentration during the experiment were monitored by an RL refractometer, with a TC-15 thermostat control. The results were compared to mechanical mixing and to 0.5 v/cm ultrasonic-field

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036571

pulse techniques. It was found that the discharge method substantially shortens the latent period and speeds up the crystallization process. The crystal dimensions were measured by an MBI-3 microscope with an objective micrometer. The average size was 0.1 mm and the maximum size was 0.5 mm. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Oct62 ATD PRESS: 3068 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EC NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GLAVATSKIY, D.Ye. [Hlavats'kyi, D.IU.]; KORTNEV, A.V. [Kortnev, A.V.]; KUTSENKO, A.N. [Kutsenko, A.M.]

Effect of high-voltage pulse discharges on crystallization. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.1:96-97 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

S/0076/64/038/003/0737/0738

ACCESSION NR: AP4033406

AUTHOR: Glavatskiy, D. Ye.; Kortnev, A. V.; Kutsenko, A. N.

TITLE: The effect of high voltage pulse discharge in liquids on the crystallization process.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 737-738

TOPIC TAGS: impulse discharge, spark discharge, crystallization process, tartaric acid, sedimentation analysis, high voltage pulse discharge

ABSTRACT: The effect of high voltage condensed spark discharge on the crystallization kinetics of saturated tartaric acid solutions was studied. A bank of capacitors (charged up to U=3 kv) was discharged in a solution between two steel electrodes, separated by a 2 mm gap, at a frequency of 15 to 20 pulses/min. The 4 liter non-corrosive steel container was placed in a thermostat controlled with accuracy of ± 0.1 C. For this purpose an ultrathermostat, type E149, was used. The saturated solution obtained at 50 C was gradually cooled to 20 C and filtered. The change in concentration was measured by an RL refractometer. The average

ACCESSION NR: AP4033406

results of five experiments showed that crystallization begins after 5 - 10 pulses with the rate of the process increasing rapidly and after 250 to 300 impulses the process is fully completed. The crystal distribution was studied by sedimentation analysis at 20 C with a saturated solution of tartaric acid serving as the dispersion solution. The maximum crystal sizes, determined by means of a MBI-3 microscope were ~0.2 to 0.25 mm and the maximum from the differential curve for crystal distribution F(c) corresponded to the more probable values of 0.03 to 0.04 mm. It was shown by the Fourier integral curve that the audio impulse which accompanies the discharge lasts from 20 to 40 micro sec. and it consists of frequencies from 0 to 10 - 15 kc. The spark discharge is accompanied by electromagnetic radiation and electrolysis which helps in seeding of a large number of crystallization centers. The impact wave, formed in the solution, disperses the already formed crystallization centers and thus enhances the process. It is concluded that spark discharge in liquids may serve as one of the methods for initiation of the crystallization process in saturated solutions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb63 ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033406

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 00

Card 3/3

GLAVATSKIY, P.V.

Method for improving the performance of a limekiln. Sakh. prom. 34 no.3:45-46 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Gorodenkovskiy sakhkombinat.
(Gorodenka--Limekilns)

GLAVATSKIY, P.V.

Loading fresh bagasse into trucks. Sakh. prom. 37 no.10:29 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Lanovetskiy sakharnyy zavod.

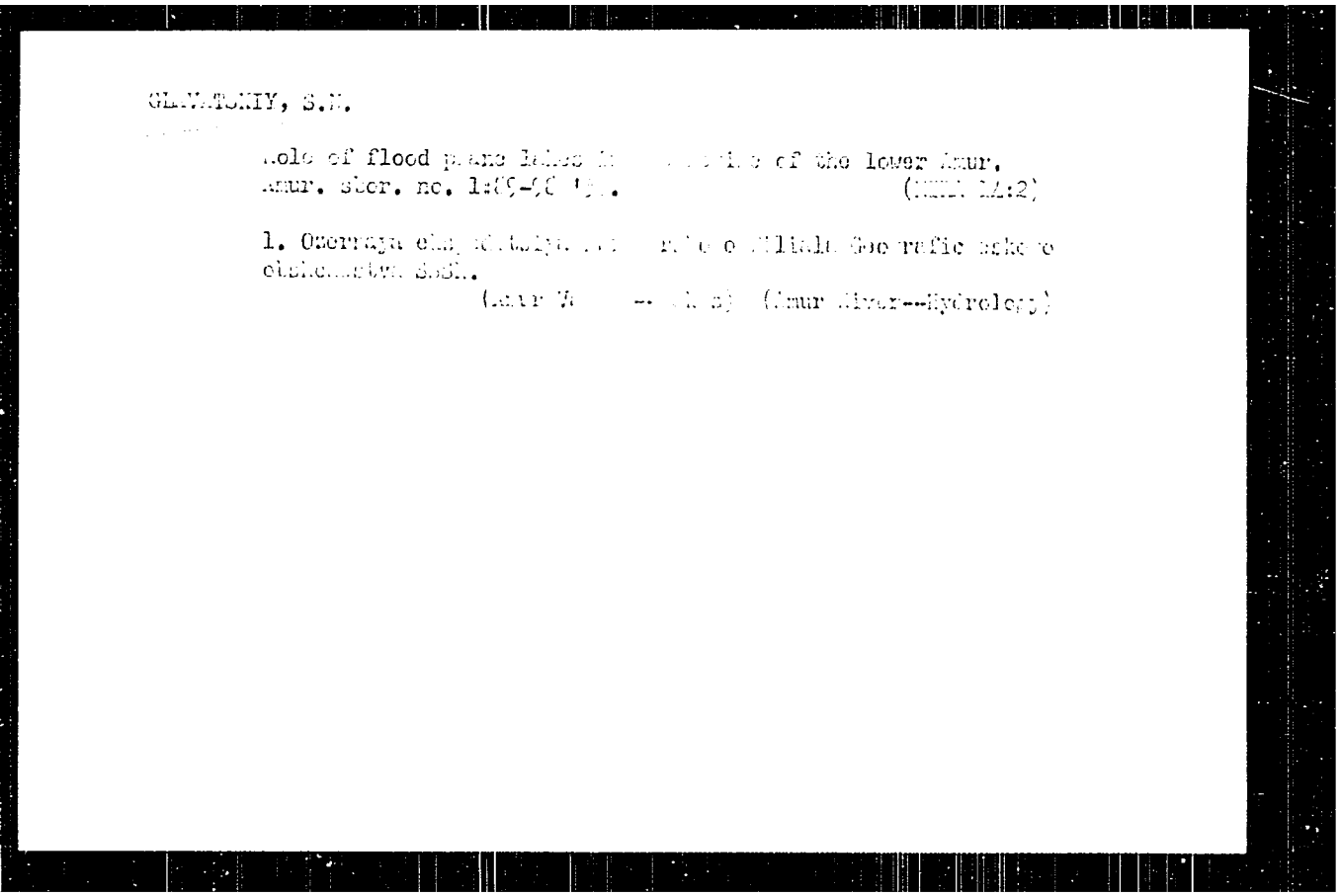
GLAVATSKIY, S.M.; YEFREMOV, G.K.

Eruption of Sarychev Peak in November, 1946. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.15: 8-12 '48. (MLRA 9:11)

(Sarychev Peak)

GLAVATSKIY, S.N.

Observations on the Avacha, Koryakskaya, and Mutnaya volcanoes during 1945. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.15:13-16 '48. (MLRA 9:11)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)



GLAZATOVIY, S.N.

..ole of flood p..ns ..... of the lower Amur.
Amur. sbor. no. 1:69-[illegible]. (..... 12:2)

1. Otdel'naya ek.. ..... r.'e o .'lich. Geograficheskogo o.ch.e..stva SSSR.
(Amur V.. -- ..l s) (Amur River--Hydrology)

VISHNEVSKIY, D.S.; GLAVATSKIY, S.N.; STAPANOV, A.A.; SYSOYEV, V.F.; CHECHELEV, I., tekhn. red.

[Kur-Urmiyskiy District; nature and economy]Kur-Urmiiskii raion; priroda i khoziaistvo. Khabarovsk, Priamurskii filial geogr. ob-va SSSR. 1958. 117 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Kur-Urmiyskiy District--Economic geography)

GLAVATSKIY, V., inzh.

Technical conferences of young production workers. Shvein. prom. no.4:38 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Kaluga--Clothing industry)

22(1)

AUTHOR: Glavatskiy, V.K.

TITLE: Useful Advice (Poleznyy sovet) An Electrophoric Machine as a Source of Tension for a Wilson Chamber in a School (Elektrofornaya mashina kak istochnik napryazheniya dlya shkol'noy kamery Vil'sona)

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1957, No. 1, p. 71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The demonstration of traces of ionizing particles in a Wilson chamber requires that the electrodes in the chamber be supplied with considerable tension in order to remove the ions present in the chamber. An electrophoric machine may be used to supply the tension. The experiment is conducted in the following succession: press the air in the chamber; supply the electrodes with tension by slowly rotating the machine; restore the original volume of air. Three or four revolutions

Card 1/2

[illegible]/31

Useful Advice. An Electrophoric Machine as a Source of Tension for a Wilson Chamber in a School.

of the machine handle suffice to make the traces appear.

ASSOCIATION: Srednyaya shkola poselka Alekseyevka Kinel'skogo rayona Kuybyshevskoy oblasti (Secondary School of the Settlement Alekseyevka, Kinel' Rayon, Kuybyshev Oblast')

Card 2/2

GRETSOV, V.L., dotsent; GLAVATSKIY, V.V., inzh.; ETIN, I.Z.

Investigating length of service, damage and basic indices of the reliability of mine telephone cables. Ugol' Ukr. 10 no.1: 26-28 Ja '66. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (for Gretsov, Glavatskiy). 2. Nachal'nik svyazi kombinata Donetskugol' (for Etin).

ACCESSION NR: AP4003130 S/0241/63/008/011/0047/0050

AUTHOR: Glavaty*, V.; Diyenstbiyer, Z. (Docent, Doctor of medicine); Zhak, M.

TITLE: Possibility of determining the response of an organism exposed to small doses of ionizing irradiation by estimating the phosphene threshold of the retina

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 8, no. 11, 1963, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: small dose irradiation effect, retina phosphene threshold, phosphene index, phosphene threshold measuring apparatus, Motokawa diagnostic method

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted over a 3 month period with 31 coworkers as subjects to test Motokawa's phosphene receptivity threshold method. With this method phosphene threshold values reportedly rise with increased radiation doses. Retina of the subject was electrostimulated and phosphene threshold was measured by a special square pulse source, assembled according to Motokawa's specifications. Phosphene threshold was measured again after the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4003130

subject's eye was X-irradiated with a 50 mr dose. On the basis of many repeated experiments Motokawa's method was found to be highly unreliable for determining a subject's reaction to small radiation doses. Only in 28.57% of the cases could radiation damage be established by a higher phosphene threshold index. Phosphene thresholds are found to fluctuate considerably for the same subject over a relatively short period of time, and phosphene threshold values for all the subjects display a wide range of individual differences. Accuracy of this method cannot be improved because phosphene receptivity is always a subjective process depending on the emotional and physical state of the subject. Orig. art. has: 4 figs.

ASSOCIATION: Meditsinskiy fakul'tet biofizicheskogo instituta Karlova Universiteta, Praga (Medical Department of the Biophysical Institute of Charles University)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar62 DATE ACQ: 20Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

GLAVCEVA, Liuba[Glavcheva, Liuba]

Studies on the mechanism of the action of largactil on gastric secretion. Studii cerc fiziol 6 no.1:35-46 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Institutul de medicina experimentala al Academiei de Stiinte a R.P.Bulgaria.

(STOMACH) (SECRETION)
(CHLORODIMETHYLAMINOPROPYLPHENOTHIAZINE)

GROZA, P.; GLAVCEVA, Liuba; BORDEIANU, Aurelia

Studies on the regeneration process of mucous membrane. Studii cerc fiziol 6 no.2:259-263 '61.

1. Institutul de Fiziologie normala si patologica "Prof. Dr. D. Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R. 2.Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de fiziologie"(for Groza).

(REGENERATION(BIOLOGY)) (MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

GLAVCEVA, Liuba; RAICULESCU, N.; BITTMAN, E.; GROZA, P.

Some aspects of the effect of the excitation of anterior hypothalamus on gastric functions; a preliminary note. Studii cerc fiziol 6 no.2: 301-310 '61.

1. Institutul de fiziologie normala si patologica "Prof. Dr. D. Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R. 2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de fiziologie" (for Groza).

(HYPOTHALAMUS) (STOMACH)

GLAVCHEV, Dimitur, inzh.

Functional interdependence of the coefficients of group and absolute roughness. Khidrotekh i melior 7 no.1:21-22 '62.

GLAVCHEV, D.

Determination of roughness coefficients in open channels. Izv Inst khidro melior [illegible] '63

GLAVCHEV, Dimitur

Radious of influence in shaft and pipe wells in pressureless water. Khidro i meteorolog 13 no.6:42-50 '64.

GLAVCHEV, Petur, d-r, starshi nauchen sutrudnik

Achievements of prophylaxis in Bulgarian villages. Narod zhivot 7 no.4:16 O-D '64

ORAHOVATS, D., acad.; GLAVCHEVA, L.; ANDREICHEVA, M.

A study of certain laws governing the release of proteins into the gastric juice and the part played by the nervous system in this process. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:205-214 Ja-Mr '61.

1. The Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria.

(PROTEINS metabolism) (GASTRIC JUICE chemistry)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM physiology)

GLAVCHEVA, L.

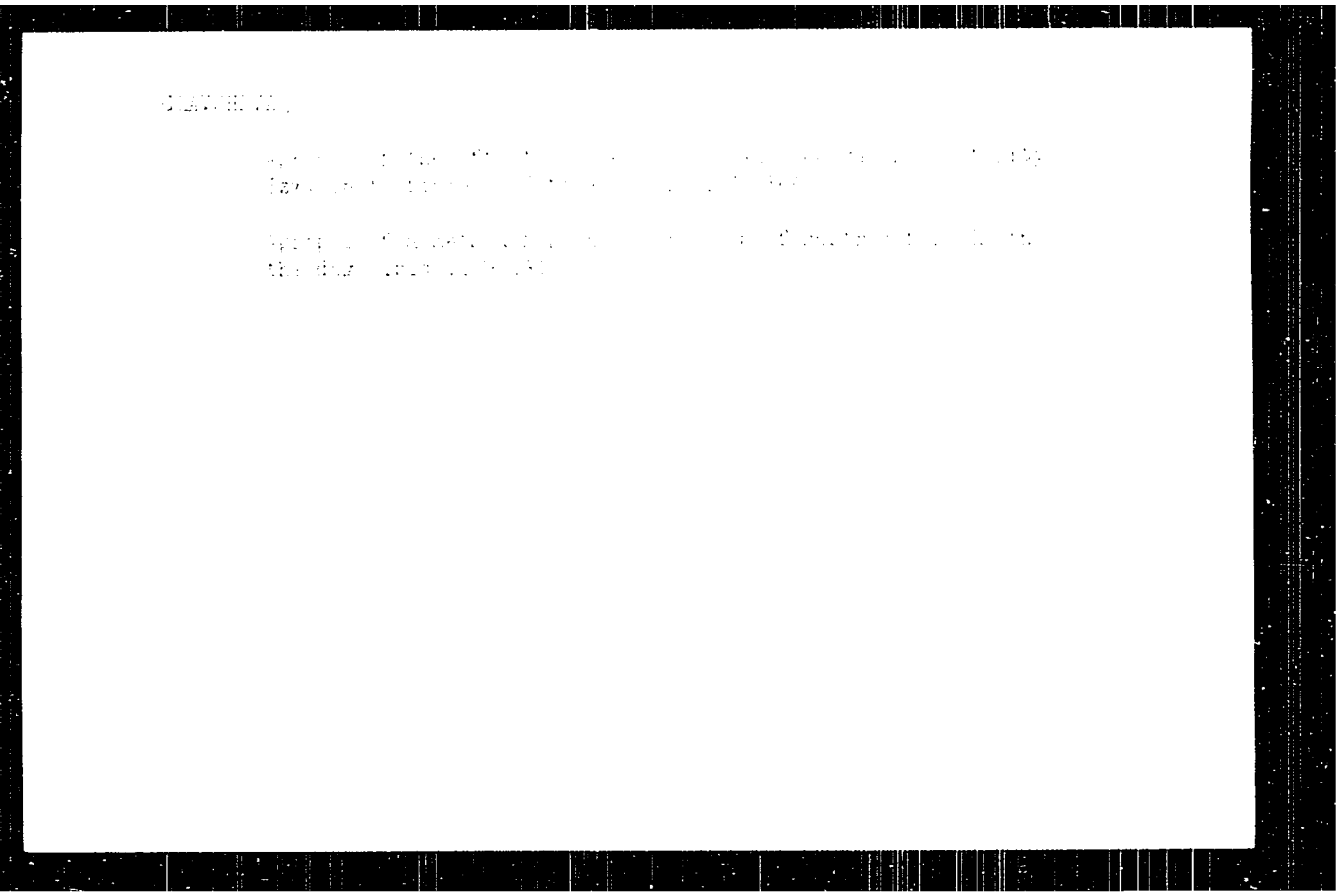
Studies on the 2d phase of gastric secretion. Izv. inst. fiziol. (Sofiia) 6:123-132 '63.

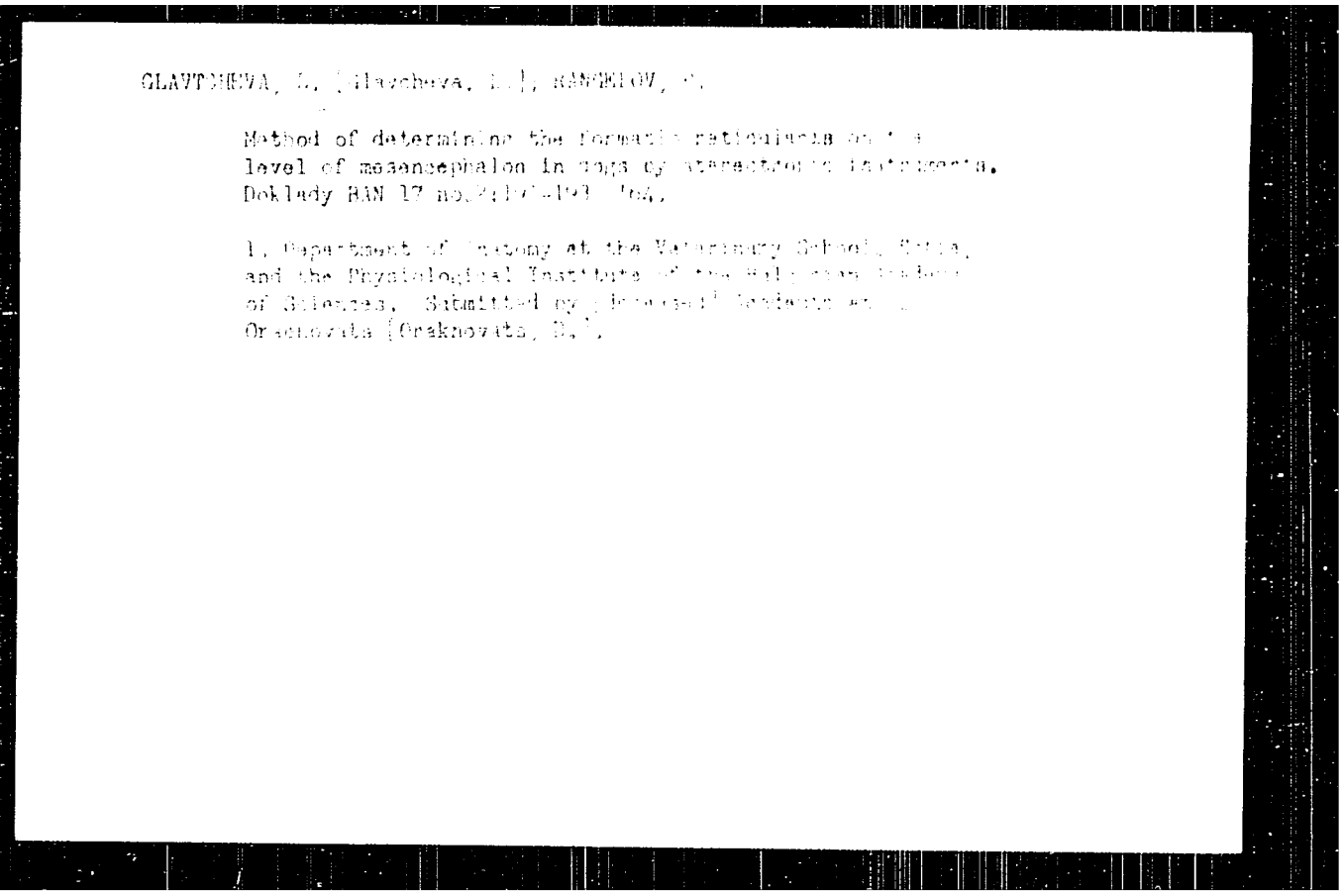
(GASTRIC JUICE) (ATROPINE)
(AZAMETHONIUM COMPOUNDS) (HISTAMINE)
(HYPOPHYSECTOMY) (PHYSIOLOGY)
(STOMACH)

GLAVCHEVA, L.; RANGELOV, P.

Method for the extirpation of the solar plexus in the dog.
Izv. inst. fiziol. (Sofiia) 6:271-278 '63.

(CELIAC PLEXUS) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)





GLAVTCHEVA, L. [Glavcheva, L.], KANCHEV, V.

Method of determining the formatio reticularis on the level of mesencephalon in dogs by stereotaxic instrument. Doklady BAN 17 no.2:167-170 '64.

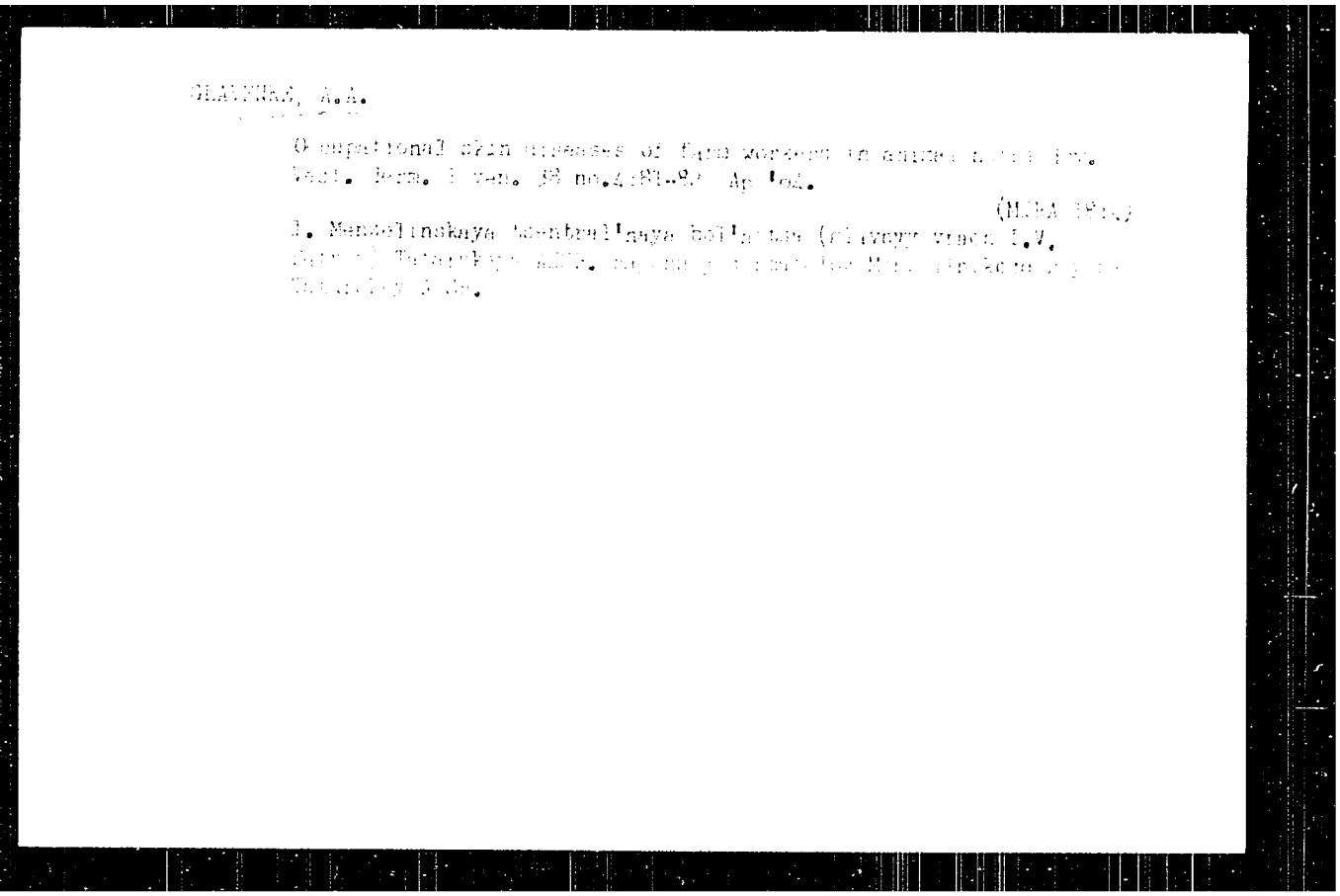
1. Department of Anatomy at the Veterinary School, Sofia, and the Physiological Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Submitted by [illegible] Academician Orahovitza [Orahovitza, D.].

GLAVCHOVSKI, I.

"Concerning the correction of the horizontal and vertical distance in applying the tachymetric method in which the inded level comes to a level for the upper hair of the cross hairs"

Tekhnika. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 8, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (FEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas



GLAVENKO, A.A., glavnyy vrach; OGNEVA, Ye.M., zasluzhennyy vrach Tatarskoy ASSR.

Further studies on trauma in rural areas according to data of a district hospital. Sov.med. 17 no.7:42-45 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Menzelinskoy bol'nitsy Tatarskoy ASSR. (Wounds)

S/032/62/028/008/004/014
B119/B102

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, Ye. M., Chuprikov, G. Ye., and Glavin, G. G.

TITLE: Analysis of the gases in rhenium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 8, 1962, 957 - 959

TEXT: The gases contained in rhenium samples (pieces and powder) were determined by vacuum melting. The choice of the crucible metal is important. Evaluation of phase diagrams for the binary systems Fe-Re, Ni-Re and Pt-Re showed that Ni-Re has the lowest melting temperature and the highest range of solid solution (up to 60%). For the system Re-Ni, the heat of mixing per mole was calculated as +5000 cal., for Re-Fe as +7350 cal. and for Re-Pt as 11200 cal. Hence the crucible used was of nickel. Additional amounts of nickel were put into the crucible as necessary to avoid the rhenium concentration in the melt being raised above 50% on inserting further rhenium samples. The gases were extracted from rhenium samples in compact pieces for 10 to 15 min. at 1700°C; weight of the sample 0.5 g. The powder samples were filled into graphite capsules and the gases extracted for 10 min. at 1900°C. The volume % content of oxygen, hydrogen

Card 1/2

Analysis of the gases ...

and nitrogen was determined. The rhenium for the samples was produced by electrolysis, by reduction from NH_4ReO_4 and by powder metallurgy. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Table 2. Results.
Legend: (1) O_2, % by weight; (2) H_2, % by weight; (3) N_2, % by weight; (4) electrolytic Re powder; (5) Re powder reduced from NH_4ReO_4; (6) powder-metallurgical Re; (7) cast Re; initial material: reduced Re powder.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0,043	0,0007	0,011	0,46	0,006	0,012	0,92
0,089	0,0006	0,010	0,53	0,0071	0,009	0,95
0,049	0,0005	0,051	0,50	0,0022	0,008	0,92
0,055	0,0005	0,055	0,50	0,0025	0,002	0,92
0,035	0,0004	0,003	0,0035	0,0035	0,0035	0,0035
0,035	0,0004	0,003	0,0035	0,0035	0,0035	0,0035

Card 2/2

L 10614-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001024 S/0075/63/018/005/0618/0623

AUTHOR: Chupakhin, M. S.; Glavin, G. G.

TITLE: Mass spectrographic determination of micro-impurites in solid substances

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 5, 1963, 618-623

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectra, sensitivity, accuracy, reproducibility, classification of impurities, polyatomic molecules, mass spectrography

ABSTRACT: Methods are reported for recording microimpurities in solid materials, for deciphering the mass spectra and for calculating the concentration of the impurities. The sensitivity of the method, accuracy, and reproducibility of the results were studied (mass spectrograph MS-7 was used). The possibility of classifying the impurites as evenly-distributed, introduced or occluded (irregularly distributed) was shown. The impurity content in a sample of Pt and of Ag was determined. By analyzing the "impurities" in spectrally clean graphite, the concentration of carbon polyatomic molecules was determined; a connection between this yield and the structure of the solid phase was shown. "The authors express sincere thanks to A. P. Vinogradov and N. P. Sakhin for constant interest in our investigations." Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 6 figures

Card 1/2

L 10614-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001024

2

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR i gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektny*y institut redkometallicheskoy promy*shlennosti, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry and State Scientific-Research and Design Institute of Rare Metal Industry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 07Sep62 DATE ACQD: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

CHUPAKHIN, M.S.; GLAZUNOV, [illegible]

Polyatomic graphite molecules. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.10: 1281-1284 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 12668-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3002876 S/0020/63/150/005/1059/1061

AUTHOR: Chupakhin, M. S.; Glavin, G. G.; Fistul', V. I.

55
51

TITLE: Deposits in heavy-alloyed silicon 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 150, no. 5, 1059-1061

TOPIC TAGS: heavy-alloyed silicon, mass-spectrograph, monocrystalline silicon, defect, structure

ABSTRACT: A method registering the composition of solid substances in a MS-7 mass-spectrograph with double focus and spark ion source was used during an investigation of monocrystalline silicon. Molecules from Si sub 2 to Si sub 7, and in one specimen, Si sub 8, were observed. In order to investigate the mechanism of formation of these deposits, samples of silicon carbide were examined. Lines of polyatomic ions observed on the plate reflect the structure of solid body, i.e., the molecules of silicon corresponding to it are found in the monocrystal and are not products of the association of the pair, since this takes place in the Knudsen effusion cell. It is assumed that a decrease in defects in the structure with formation of localized donor levels in a prohibited zone with comparatively low energy of ionization. "In conclusion, we consider it our pleasant duty to thank

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010014-0"

L 12668-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002876

4

Academician A. P. Vinogradov, Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR, N. P. Sazhin, and Professor Ye. S. Makarov, who took part in discussions of this work and expressed a series of valuable opinions and observations at various stages of its execution." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii, im. V. I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Dec62 DATE ACQ: 15Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 16655-65 EWT(1) ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/AEDC(b)/SSD/AFWL/AS(mp)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042623 S/0075/64/019/007/0821/0828

AUTHOR: Chupakhin, M. S.; Glavin, G. G.

TITLE: Mass spectra of certain solid substances and their interpretation

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 7, 1964, 821-828

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrum, mass spectrometer, mass spectral analysis, mass spectrum interpretation, ion formation mechanism, thermionic emission, ion excitation, polyatomic molecule

ABSTRACT: Three mechanisms of ion formation from solid substances in the spark source of a mass spectrometer are discussed. Cathodic atomization of the substance with a high frequency impulse spark in vacuum is considered to be the principal mechanism of ion excitation; the atomization is due to ion impact and volatilization, but the average electrode surface temperature is no higher than 500-700K. Polyatomic molecules are formed, as shown by the presence of up to C_{20} in graphite, Si_7 in silicon, and molecules such as Si_3C, Si_4C, Si_2C_2, SiC_5,

Card 1/3

etc. in silicon carbide. Multicharged ions are formed; in pure silicon the ratio of Si^{+}/Si^{++} is about 10. The one-, two-, and possibly three-charged ions and polyatomic molecules are formed differently than ions with higher charges. The latter are believed to be formed in the spark channel at plasma temperatures of about 40,000K. Ions may be formed by thermionic emission of elements with low ionization potential which especially true for Li, Na, K and Ca. Ionization also occurs with electronic and ionic impact involving ions of residual gases, molecules and molecule fragments of hydrocarbons entering the ion source from the diffusion pump, and atoms from previous samples. Concentrations of atomic and molecular oxygen which are observed on the analysis of a number of substances are given. "In conclusion we thank A. P. Vinogradov, N. P. Sughin, I. P. Alimarin, D. I. Ryabchekov for advice and interest in our investigations. We sincerely thank V. I. Fistul for participation in evaluating results and L. G. Abelev for help in setting up tests and planning the work." Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 5 equations and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo

L 16655-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042623

AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry AN SSSR)
Gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektny*y institut redkometalli-
cheskoy promy*shlennosti, Moscow (State Scientific Research and Design Institute
for the Rare Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, GP NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

S/0032/64/030/003/0306/0308

ACCESSION NO: AP4020044

AUTHORS: Glavin, G. G.; Karpov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Determination of oxygen in rare earth metals and their fluorides

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 3, 1964, 306-308

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, rare earth, rare earth metal, rare earth fluoride, yttrium oxide, gadolinium oxide, argon chamber, vacuum furnace, graphite liner, vacuum fusion

ABSTRACT: The authors have worked out a method for determining oxygen in rare-earth metals and their fluorides by vacuum fusion, using a platinum tank, graphite liners, and an argon chamber. They have undertaken this study because of the lack of sensitivity or precision in other methods. The vacuum-fusion method makes use of oxygen extraction from rare-earth metals and their fluorides by thermal dissociation of oxides. The authors used the method of Yu. A. Klyachko and Ye. M. Chistyakova (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXVI, 12, 1335, 1960) for reducing the oxides. Degassing of a set of graphite liners was carried out for an hour at 1900C in the vacuum furnace of an argon chamber. The samples were then placed in the graphite

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NO: AP4020044

liners, which were set in a charging apparatus. The gas was extracted from the samples at a temperature of 1850C for a period of 15 minutes. Free F was not given off by the vacuum furnace, but formed fluorine-carbon compounds was found. The additional fluorides did not affect the extraction of oxygen from yttrium and gadolinium oxides. The sensitivity of the method is 0.01% and the reproducibility in the concentration interval 0.1-0.6% is 20%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektny*y institut redkometallicheskoy promy*shlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare-Metal Industry)

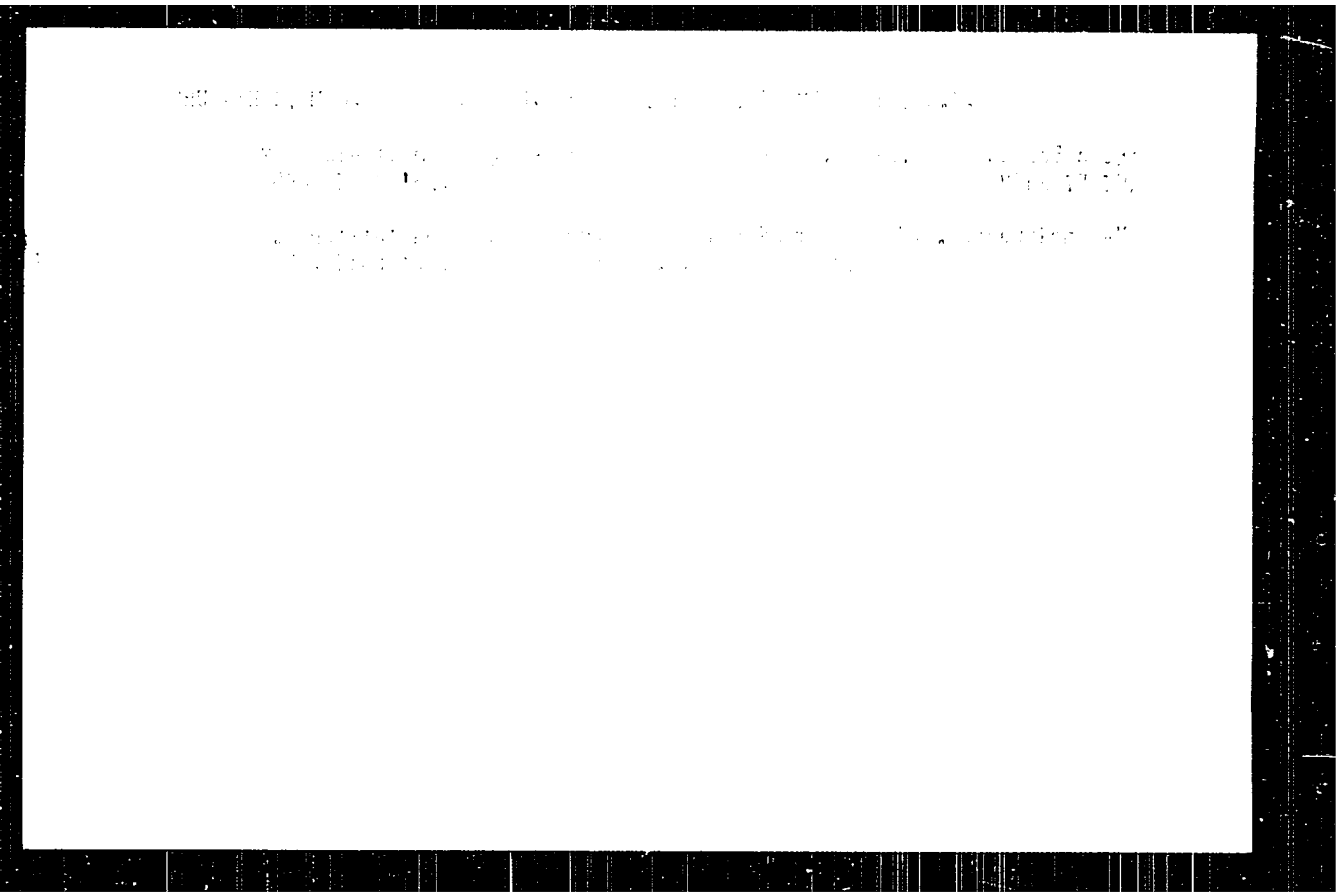
SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 27Mar64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

CHUBAROV, M.T.; GLAZOV, G.G.

[illegible] spectra of some solids and their interpretation. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.7:821-826 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and State Scientific-Research and Design Institute of the Rare Metal Industry, Moscow.



KARPOV, Yu.A.; GLAVIN, G.G.

Analysis of gases in metals. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:139-142 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 18053-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/GS/WH

ACC NR: AT6006172 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0130/0134

AUTHOR: Chupakhin, M. S.; Glavin, G. G.; Fistul', V. I.

ORG: none

62
B+1

TITLE: Atomic aggregates in semiconductor materials

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya svyaz' v poluprovodnikakh i tverdykh telak (Chemical bond in semiconductors and solids). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrum, graphite, silicon, silicon carbide, gallium arsenide

ABSTRACT: Mass spectra of graphite, silicon, silicon carbide and gallium arsenide were taken with a high resolution mass spectrometer and analyzed. It was often found that the mass spectra contained lines characteristic of ionic species of multiatomic aggregates in very minute concentrations (as low as 10^{-7}%). It was found that the yield of such charged multiatomic aggregates is independent of discharge intensity within 40-70 kev, pulse frequency within 10-30,000 cps, and pulse duration within 25-200 μsec. An analysis of the mass spectra of graphite, silicon, and silicon carbide is presented. In crystals of silicon-arsenic alloys, a correlation

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2

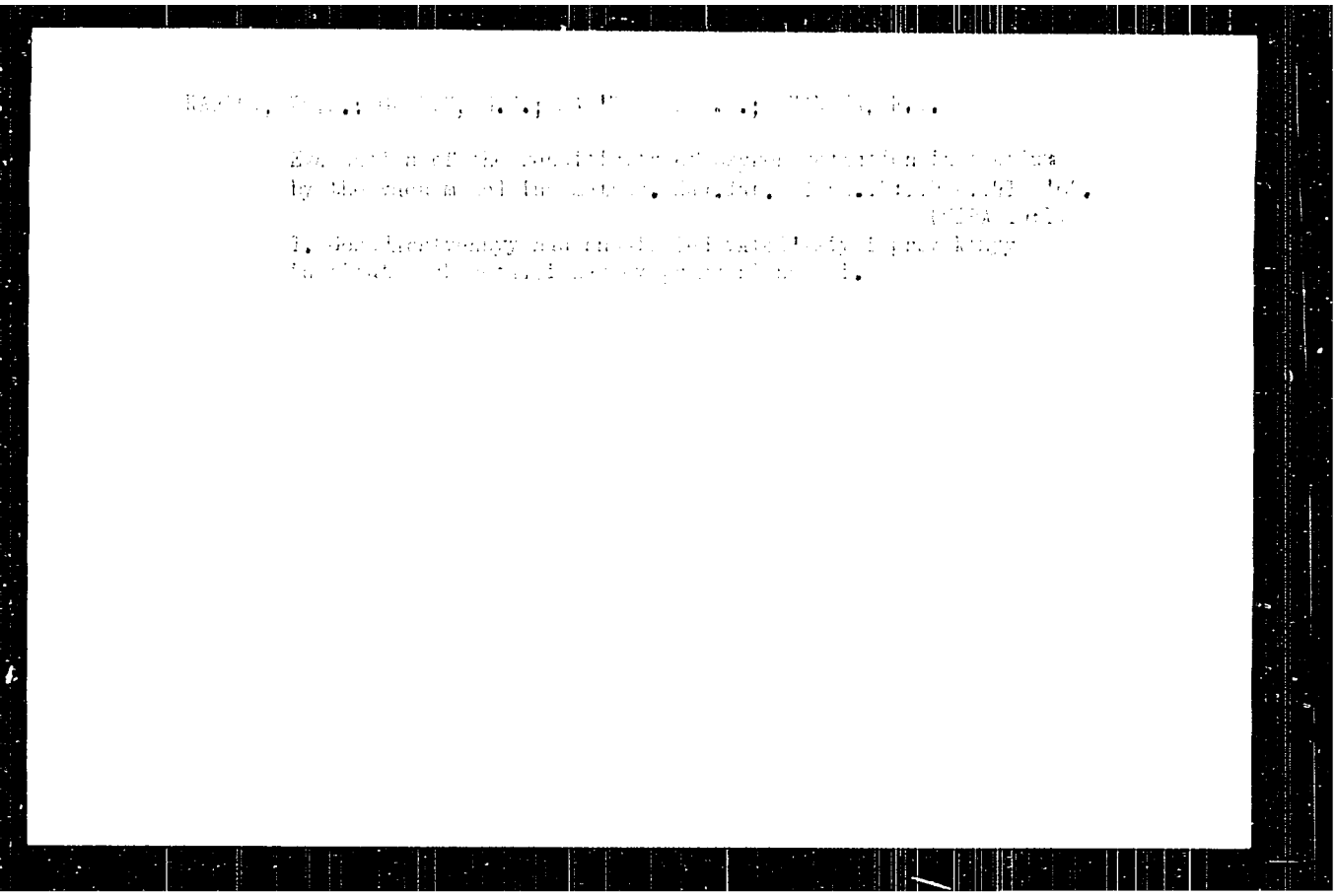
L 18053-66
ACC NR: AT6006172

0

was found between the yield of charged multiatomic aggregates and the arsenic content in the alloy. It is concluded that the correlation between the yield of charged multiatomic aggregates and the physical properties of the solid materials indicates that mass spectra of multiatomic molecules reflect the structure of the solid crystal lattice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 SJN



ACCESSION NR: AT4029925 S/3087/62/001/000/0133/0138

AUTHOR: Polyak, M.A.; Epshteyn, V.G.; Glavina, V.S.; Belavina, N.P.

TITLE: The study of the possibility of using tri-ethanolamine oxalate as a vulcanization accelerator

SOURCE: Yaroslavl'. Tekhnologicheskiy institut. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, vol.1, 1962, 133-138

TOPIC TAGS: triethanolamine oxalate, vulcanization, vulcanization accelerator, nairit, neoprene

ABSTRACT: The authors sought a new type of accelerator based on inexpensive, widely available raw material having a great induction period of action and which is suitable for vulcanization of different types of caoutchouc, including Nairit (neoprene). They studied the effect of tri-ethanolamine oxalate on a vulcanization of rubber mixtures based on natural and polychloroprene caoutchouc. It was shown that tri-ethanolamine oxalate accelerates the vulcanization of natural caoutchouc, assuring an increase in the modulus index of 300% and a pressure resistance of a rubber comparable to the accelerator mercaptobenzothiazole. The advantages of tri-ethanolamine oxalate were especially evident at an increased (161°C) vulcanization tem-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4029925

perature. The kinetic curve of the sulfur bonding in the presence of tri-ethanolamine oxalate has, approximately, an s-shape character; i.e., in the initial stage of vulcanization sulfur addition is restrained. Tri-ethanolamine oxalate in a dose of 0.5 by weight in mixtures, based on Nairit, increased the resistance of the mixtures to subvulcanization, and with a content of 2.0 by weight, it accelerated vulcanization to which the dosage of the metal oxides can be lower. Tri-ethanolamine oxalate is recommended as an accelerator of vulcanization for tire carcases mixtures based on natural caoutchouc. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 29Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

Glavina V.S.

S/138/62/000/005/006/010
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Blokh, G.A.; Kogan, M.S.; Bogdanovich, N.A.; Glavina, V.S.; Krokhina, M.V.; Belozerova, T.V.

TITLE: On the interaction of organic accelerators with the ingredients of rubber mixes

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1962, 22 - 25

TEXT: The authors investigated the amount of accelerator consumed during the process of vulcanization and the role of the adsorption-bound accelerator in its reaction. The content of the organic accelerators was determined quantitatively by the colorimetric method using the FEK - M (FEK-M) colorimeter and according to the NIISK method. Experimental data showed that in simple mixing of the accelerator with various other powdery ingredients at room temperature, intense binding of the accelerators follows. The experiment to determine the strength of the bond between the accelerator and the ingredients showed that in additional extraction the bound captax was hardly extracted, especially from the carbon black mixtures. In cold extraction the captax obtained was less than

Card 1/2

that extracted by the hot method. Experimental data further revealed that over 50% of the captax and diphenylguanidine are already bound with the ingredients in the mixing stage and cannot be detected in the free state. The authors conclude that sulfur, zinc oxide and various types of carbon black (gaseous, channel, thermal, jet and lamp) retain on their surface considerable quantities of accelerators, if mixed without heating. Upon heating of the powdery mixture of accelerators and sulfur, zinc oxide or carbon blacks, not only adsorption, but also chemical interaction of the accelerators with the ingredients of the rubber mix is noted. Thus, the accelerators are already used up during the mixing stage. The accelerator bound to the carbon black can also participate in reactions leading to the formation of free radicals and to the occurrence of sulfur fragments as a result of exchange reactions of the sulfur atoms. It determines the structurizing of the rubber within a shorter period of time.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo i Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology im. F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and Yaroslavl' Plant of Rubber Commercial Articles)

L 12428-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pc-4 EM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3001166 S/0190/63/005/006/0910/0913

AUTHOR: Zakharov, N. D.; Bogdanovich, N. A.; Tyuremnova, Z. D.; Glavina, V. S.

TITLE: The role of sulfur in the vulcanization of polychloroprene rubbers

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5., no 6, 1963, 910-913

TOPIC TAGS: rubbers, vulcanization, chloroprene, sulfur, thiuram

ABSTRACT: While the main process involved in the vulcanization of polychloroprene rubber by sulfur in the presence of metallic oxides is believed to consist of an interaction of the latter with chlorine, there is also ample evidence pointing to the formation of a large number of sulfide bonds linking the chloroprene units. This would explain why organic polysulfides (such as thiuram) are capable of increasing the plasticity of these rubbers by breaking the polysulfide links in the process of ripening, with the formation of free radicals R-S sup ., sup .S-S sup ., and of dithiocarbamine, the latter capable of decomposition with the formation of volatile GS sub 2. Vulcanization experiments at 151C, conducted by the authors on polychloroprene in the presence of ZnO, MgO, S, and thiuram, showed a drop in the total sulphur as well as in free thiuram sulphur. It was also found that the amount of bound sulphur increases with the rise in the equilibrium modulus. Orig.

Card 1/2

L 12428-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001166

art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslavl Institute of Technology); Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (Yaroslavl Factory of Technical Rubber Products)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec61 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026364 S/0138/64/000/003/0012/0015

AUTHORS: Zakharov, N. D.; Orekhov, S. V.; Dogadkin, B. A.; Tyuremnova, Z. D.; Bogdanovich, N. A.; Glavina, V. S.

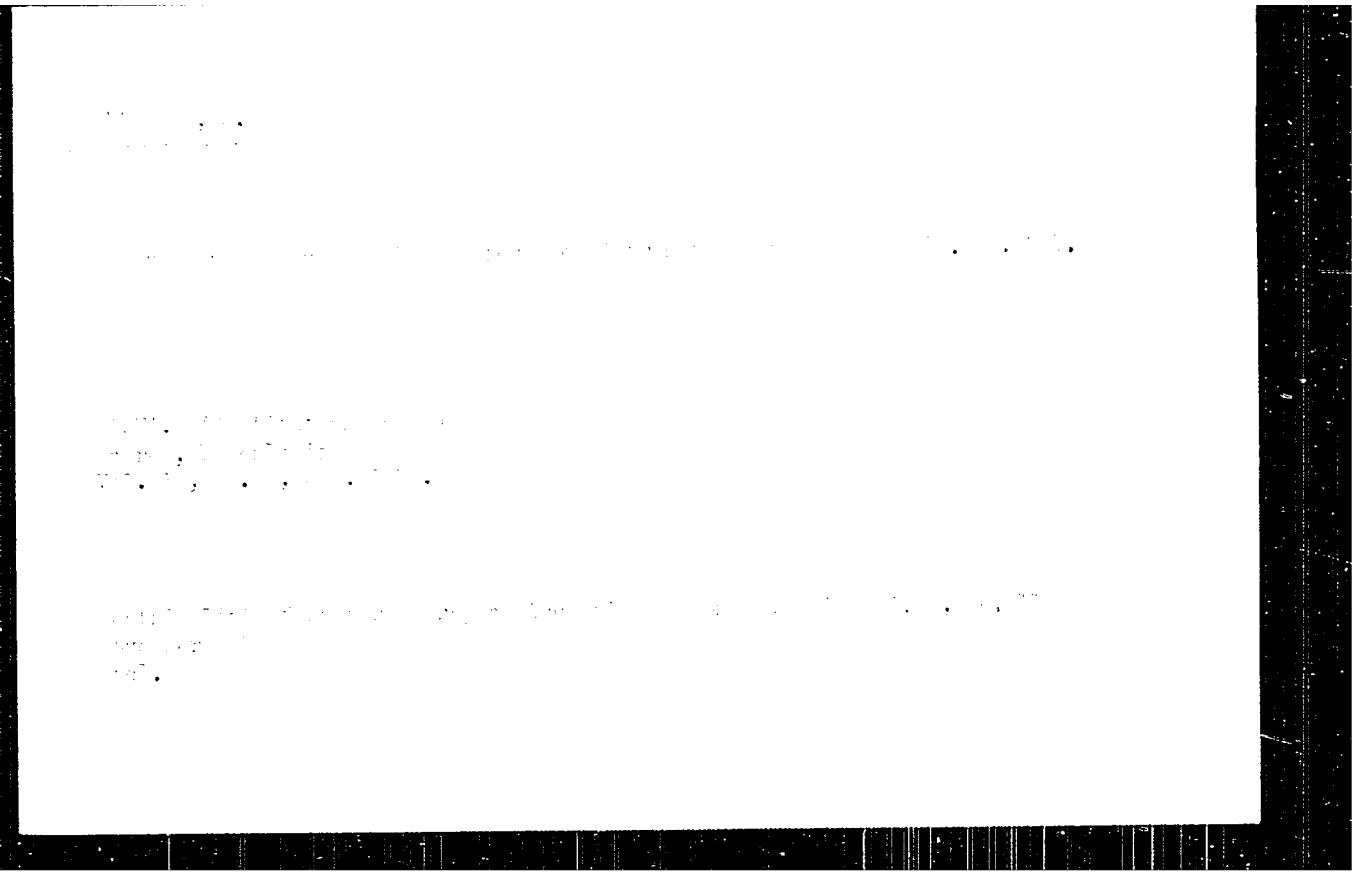
TITLE: Effect of covulcanization on the properties of mixes of nairit with other rubbers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1964, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, nairit, SKS 30, SKN 18, SKN 26, vulcanization, covulcanization, rubber compatibility, optical density, butadiene nitrile rubber, butadiene styrene rubber, additive property, vulcanization rate synchronization

ABSTRACT: The covulcanization of nairit with butadiene-styrene (SKS-30) and butadiene-nitrile rubbers (SKN-18 and SKN-26) was studied. As a preliminary step, the compatibility of these rubbers was investigated by three methods. The first method consisted of mixing 2.5% and 5.0% chloroform solutions of the rubbers, allowing them to stand up to 6 months, then recording their tendency to separate out. Secondly, measurements were made of the optical density of various mixtures of chloroform solutions of the rubbers. The third method determined the tensile strength of nonvulcanized plasticized rubber mixtures containing 50% lampblack.

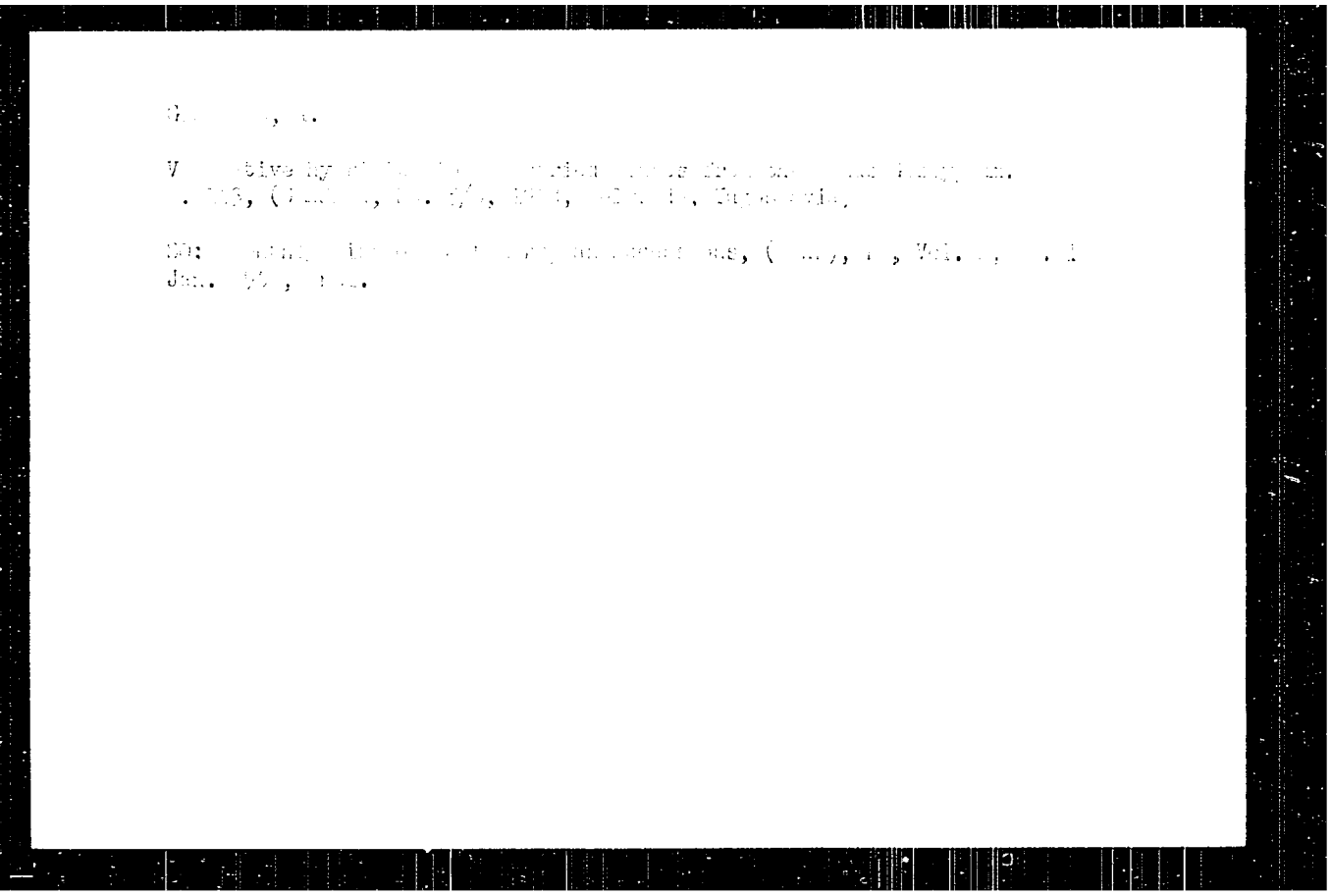
Card 1/ 3



GLAVINICH, R.

"Chimera Vegetative Hybrids," Agrobiol., No.2, 1948

Experimental Base, All-Union Acad. Agric. Sci. i,/ Lenin, Gor'kiy-Leninsk



YUGOSLAVIA / General Biology. Genetics. B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 42858.

Author : Glavinic, R.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Comparison of Vegetative and Sexual Hybrids of Different Tomato Varieties.

Orig Pub: Glasnik biol. sek. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo, 1953 (1955), Ser. 2B, 7, 155-160.

Abstract: Zolotoy Trofey (Golden trophy) was grafted on Kartofelelistny (Potato-leafed) tomato. The stock had potato-type leaves, orange, pearshaped, double-chambered fruits, and was comparatively fast ripening. The scion had leaves of bi-split lobules, golden-yellow, slightly flattened multi-chambered fruit, and was a comparatively late-ripening variety. The leaves were systematically removed in the scion. Seeds obtained from the scion produced seedlings

Card 1/2